Preface to Appendix B

Appendix B Must Be read in conjunction with the Description of the Proposed Action in Chapter 2 of the DEIS.

The over-arching issues resulting in resource concerns on the Glade landscape are poor livestock distribution and/or exceeding allowable use levels. There are multiple ways of addressing these issues; however, it generally requires more active and intense management of livestock. If this does not or cannot happen, then the only other option is to reduce use.

The following table spells out in detail the following information in this table:

- ✓ Resource concerns for each allotment
- ✓ Desired conditions we are striving for
- ✓ Specific objectives we will measure to see if we are meeting or moving towards desired conditions
- ✓ Key sites on the allotment where monitoring will occur
- ✓ The type of monitoring that will take place to make sure we are moving toward our objectives
- ✓ Actions that will be taken, should progress not be made within desired timeframes → Adaptive Management.

Notes:

Units = pastures

Please refer to Appendix D, NFMA Report, for more information regarding "potential" for each vegetation type

Glade, Mair and Salter Allotments have water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetlands requiring additional management

Key sites have been identified where resource concerns exist and monitoring is to take place. These are described in general here but will be located specifically on maps for AMPs.

Brumley Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of May 20 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Use would be managed at 4,174 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 590 cattle 5/20-10/30 (Stocking Rate: 7.8 Acres/AUM- Moderate) but this may change over time in response to monitoring results. Operate under a combination rotation/rest-rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Poor conditions of specific springs, seeps, and riparian areas	Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	 By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/ wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet By 2030 in riparian woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential 	 Inventory water source locations and conditions Properly develop, maintain and protect water sources. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods Properly develop, maintain and protect water sources. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, water-lotting water developments, water or other methods Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" 	 Rock Creek (Plantation Unit) Above Cole Spring on near Draw (Sale Unit) Above Dawson Reservoir on East Canyon of Dawson drainage (Black Snag Unit) 	Spot checks of permittee maintenance Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	If allowable use criteria cannot be achieved at key sites 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: Reduce use period in Black Snag pasture to no more than 15-20 days Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified allowable use levels are reached Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the Black Snag pasture one of every 3 years Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
			Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" • Rotate full rest between Plantation/Black Snag pastures and between Near Draw/Far Draw pastures and/or use before August 2 out of 5 years so that recovery can occur prior to winter and spring runoff			
		Headwaters/first order streams and possibly second order streams will continue to erode as they move towards equilibrium/ stabilization. While this happens, vegetation will have a difficult time establishing but stream banks may start to lay back becoming less severely cut. Some streams may stabilize with an increase in vegetation cover. The objective is to continue to see signs of healing with no reversal of conditions.	Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas	Ryman Creek (Ryman Unit) Pine Creek (Royce Unit)	Spot checks of permittee maintenance Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified allowable use levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
					needed	
In specific areas there is a lack of litter, crusts, and matforming vegetation to minimize overland flow connections	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow patterns	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • At least 50% understory cover includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, biological crust • Common species include Indian ricegrass, mutton grass, Western wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, blue grama,	Change allowable use criteria so spring use not to exceed 40% and fall use not to exceed 30% or 4" stubble height whichever comes first Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three	Ryman and Plantation pastures, particularly in pinyon-juniper vegetation type	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use criteria cannot be achieved at key sites 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: Combine small pastures Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years
In specific areas there is a lack of litter, crusts, and matforming vegetation to minimize overland flow connections	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow patterns	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: • At least 50% understory cover includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, biological crust • Common species include Indian ricegrass, mutton grass, Western wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, blue grama, low muhly, needle-and-thread, Gambel oak, squaw apple, serviceberry, Wyoming big sage • Where shortgrasses exist they form	Change allowable use criteria so spring use does not exceed 40% and fall use does not exceed 30% or 4" stubble height whichever comes first	Ryman and Plantation pastures, particularly in pinyon-juniper vegetation type	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or longterm trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Within the specific pasture,

Resource	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options
Concern		,	Brumley Allotment	,		(not necessarily in order of
			•			priority for implementation)
		continuous sod over				reduce number of days initially
		80% of area				by 10%. In subsequent years, if
		Where midgrasses or				allowable use levels cannot be
		bunchgrasses exist they				met, continue to reduce days
		are well formed with				until specified levels are
		tall seed stalks and				reached
		bunches grow close				 Implement option above, but
		together				reduce a combination of
		 No active pedestaling 				numbers and season
		or rills are present				Rest the pasture one out of
		 Overland water flow is 				every 3 years
		not connected				 Reduce numbers and/or
		 Bare ground is in a 				season in the <i>allotment</i> by
		discontinuous pattern				10%. In subsequent years, if
		 Litter, crust, or 				allowable use levels are
		vegetation is well				exceeded, continue to reduce
		distributed and				days until specified levels are
		adequate to capture				reached
		water and prevent soil				Combine small pastures
		movement				
		Crusts are well				
		developed where they				
		occur. Crusts are				
		developed enough to				
		hold soil and are an				
		important component				
		of ground cover				
Certain	Maintain	The following	Rotate full rest between	Far Draw Unit	Checks of all	If allowable use standards cannot
mountain	sufficient	characteristics would	Near Draw/Far Draw	Near Draw Unit	pastures to ensure	be achieved at key sites and/or
grassland	residual cover in	be present by 2030:	pastures so that each		compliance with	livestock distribution is less than
parks display	the form of	A defined increase is	pasture is rested once		AOI	desired 2 out of 3 years or long-
a lack of	plants and litter	seen in species that	every 5 yearsHaul		Monitor stubble	term trend shows insufficient
native	to reduce bare	include Arizona fescue,	water, provide mineral		height (by	movement toward desired
bunchgrass,	ground, hold	mountain muhly,	supplements for better		permittee as	conditions, then:
have poor	more soil	timber oatgrass, Parry's	distribution		checked by USFS)	Map utilization and determine if partiage of the pasture are
species	moisture and increase native	oatgrass, native brome species, and sand	Continue to rotate first		• Every 10+/- years,	if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use
composition and have a		dropseed	pasture every spring		conduct long-term	criteria. When two out of
and nave a high	bunchgrassesNative	If small isolated	Construct two new		trend monitoring to	three consecutive years of
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Resource	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options
Concern			Brumley Allotment			(not necessarily in order of
			621			priority for implementation)
percentage	bunchgrass	populations of	of Near draw above		planned actions are	mapping shows substantial
of bare	clumps are	nonnative invasive	Near Draw #4 pond, the		effective in meeting	amounts of suitable acres not
ground	present and	species are present,	other where records		or moving towards	being used, while other areas
	have the highest	they are declining	show Little Toot		defined objectives	are exceeding allowable use,
	relative	Bare ground is less than	Reservoir (#406044)		or if a change in	time in pastures will be
	dominance and	10%	exists		action is needed	reduced to match the number
	density of any	Litter makes up at least	Examine the possibility			of suitable acres being used
	vegetation	30-50%	to exchange Far Draw,			Combine small pastures
		40-60% vegetation	Beef and Sale pastures			Within the specific pasture,
		basal cover; bunchgrass	with the Glade and Beef pastures of the			reduce number of days initially
		seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are	Glade Allotment			by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be
			Glade Allottilett			met, continue to reduce days
		moderate to highly developed and closely				until specified levels are
		spaced				reached
		Show a defined				Implement option above, but
		increase in native				reduce a combination of
		bunchgrass clumps				numbers and season
						Rest the pasture one out of
						every 3 years
						Reduce numbers and/or
						season in the <i>allotment</i> by
						10%. In subsequent years, if
						allowable use levels are
						exceeded, continue to reduce
						days until specified levels are
						reached
 Increase and 	 Maintain 	By 2025 decrease	Manage livestock to	 Royce Unit 	Checks of all	If allowable use standards cannot
spread of	sufficient	populations of invasive	allow for increased	 Ryman Unit 	pastures to ensure	be achieved at key sites and/or
invasive	residual cover in	species so that	ground cover and		compliance with	livestock distribution is less than
species in	the form of	populations are small	native bunchgrasses		AOI	desired 2 out of 3 years or long-
certain	plants and litter	and able to be	Maintain existing		Monitor stubble	term trend shows insufficient
locations	to reduce bare	eradicated	vegetation treatments		height (by	movement toward desired
	ground, increase	At least 50% understory	that promote improved		permittee as	conditions, then:
	plant density	cover is present and	ground cover and		checked by USFS)	Map utilization and determine
	and reduce bare	includes a combination	increased native		• Every 10+/- years,	if portions of the pasture are
	ground for	of grasses, tree litter,	desirable plant species		conduct long-term	exceeding allowable use
	weedy species	and biological crust	Continually perform		trend monitoring to	criteria. When two out of
	to become		weed inventory,		determine if	three consecutive years of

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Brumley Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
	established		treatment and monitoring		planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Combine small pastures • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Calf Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Use would be managed at 2,295 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 348 cattle 6/1-10/30 (Stocking Rate: 3.86 Acres/AUM- High). This allotment would operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Poor conditions of specific springs, seeps, and riparian areas	Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	 By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential 	 Inventory water sources location and condition Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, waterlotting water developments, hauling water or other methods 	Hoppe Point Unit Dunham Unit Hinchman Unit Log Camp Spring and drainage below (Dunham Unit)	 Spot checks of permittee maintenance Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed 	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. • In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
 Certain swales have poor plant species 	 Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning 	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: Swales saturated at or	Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas Map utilization and	Hinchman UnitPlantation UnitSwales in all pastures	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI	If allowable use criteria cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
composition with little riparian vegetation and in some locations bare banks	Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	near the surface in relatively frequent events Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding	determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowableuse, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used		Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: Reduce allowable use criteria to 30% in swales Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
Certain	Maintain	actively eroding The following	Map utilization and	Parklands in	Checks of all	If allowable use criteria cannot be
mountain grassland parks display a lack of native bunchgrass, have poor	sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow	characteristics would be present by 2030: • A defined increase would be seen in species that include Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, timber oatgrass, Parry's	determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being	Hinchman and Plantation units	pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years,	achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or longterm trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: If utilization criteria are exceeded throughout pasture,

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
species composition and have a high percentage of bare ground	patterns • Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation	oatgrass, native brome species, and sand dropseed If small isolated populations of nonnative invasive species are present, they are declining Bare ground is less than 10% Litter makes up at least 30-50% 40-60% vegetation basal cover; bunchgrass seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are moderate to highly developed and closely spaced Show a defined increase in native bunchgrass clumps	used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Change utilization guidelines so spring use does not exceed 40% and fall use does not exceed 30% • Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution • Years where Salter Canyon cannot be used due to a lack of water, do not place that use on other pastures • Continue to rotate first pasture between Hoppe Point and Dunham • Pull calves off sooner		conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	then implement reduction in time for that pasture, not placing lost use on other pastures • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
Certain brome dominated parks lack litter, crusts, and plant mat-forming vegetation to prevent continuous overland water flows	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and break up continuous overland flow patterns	 By 2025 bare ground is less than 10% in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected Litter or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places 	Change utilization guidelines so spring use not to exceed 40% and fall use not to exceed 30% or 4 inches stubble height whichever occurs first Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution	Salter Y area	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
					towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years Reduce numbers and/or season in the <i>allotment</i> by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust	Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species Continually perform weed inventory,	Allotment-wide but particularly in Plantation Unit	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if an adaptive change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Calf Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
			treatment and			
			monitoring			

Glade Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 16 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 2,756 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 460 cattle 6/1-10/16 (Stocking Rate: 6.53 Acres/AUM- Moderate). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options
Concern			Glade Allotment			(not necessarily in order of
						priority for implementation)
Poor condition of specific springs, seeps, and riparian areas	Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	 By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential 	 Inventory water sources location and condition Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 6" Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods Protect springs/seeps through fencing, deadfall or other means Waterlot Lower Glade Reservoir (#406043) to allow access from the Glade and North Lake pastures. 	Cow Canyon, Five Pines Canyon (Five Pines Unit) Cow Spring and Canyon, Doe Spring (South Lake Unit) Glade Creek (The Glade Unit) Glade Lake (North lake Unit) All springs in Beef Unit All water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetland	Spot checks of permittee improvement maintenance Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: Reduce use period in Beef Pasture to no more than 20 days Glade pasture used before 9/1 two out of five years Establish stricter stubble height requirements stricter than Forest Plan for Glade Creek to allow for riparian vegetation establishment Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years

Resource	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options
Concern			Glade Allotment			(not necessarily in order of
						priority for implementation) season in the allotment by
						10%. In subsequent years, if
						allowable use levels are
						exceeded, continue to reduce
						days until specified levels are
						reached
Certain mountain shrublands	 Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form 	The following characteristics would be present by 2030:	Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are	Lower East UnitLower West	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than
		· '	the pasture are	Unit	compliance with AOI	desired 2 out of 3 years or long-
and sagebrush	of plants and litter to reduce	 50-70% vegetation basal cover present of 	exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out	 Horse Pasture Unit 	Monitor stubble	term trend shows insufficient
shrublands	bare ground, hold	which 50-70% is grass;	of three consecutive	North Lake Unit	height (by	movement toward desired
have bare	more soil	5-10% is forbs; 20-30%	years of mapping shows	• North Lake Offic	permittee as	conditions, then:
ground, poor	moisture and	is shrubs; and 5-10% is	substantial amounts of		checked by USFS)	Within the specific pasture,
species	increase native	trees	suitable acres not being		• Every 10+/- years,	reduce number of days initially
diversity and	bunchgrasses	Less than 10% bare	used, while other areas		conduct long-term	by 10%. In subsequent years, if
poor age		ground	are exceeding		trend monitoring	allowable use levels are
class		• Up to 20% litter, 1-2"	allowableuse, time in pastures will be reduced		to determine if	exceeded, continue to reduce
diversity		deepBare ground is in a	to match the number of		planned actions are effective in	days until specified levels are reached
		discontinuous pattern	suitable acres being used		meeting or moving	Implement option above, but
		so that water flow	Reduce horse use in		towards defined	reduce a combination of
		patterns are not	horse pasture to begin		objectives or if a	numbers and season
		connected	July 1.		change in action is	Rest the pasture one out of
		 Litter, crust, or 	Haul water, provide		needed	every 3 years
		vegetation is well	mineral supplements for			Reduce numbers and/or
		distributed and	better distribution			season in the <i>allotment</i> by
		adequate to capture	Continue to rotate first pasture every spring			10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are
		water and prevent soil movement in most	pasture every springMaintain existing			exceeded, continue to reduce
		places	vegetation treatments			days until specified levels are
		F000	that promote improved			reached
			ground cover and			
			increased native			
			desirable plant species			
			Waterlot Study Plot			
			Reservoir (#405021) to			
			allow access from either			
			the Lower East or the			

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Glade Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Increase and	Maintain	• By 2025 decrease	Lower West pastures. • Examine the possibility to exchange Far Draw, Beef and Sale pastures with the Glade and Beef pastures of the Glade Allotment • Map utilization and	• Lower East Unit	Checks of all	If allowable use standards cannot
spread of invasive species in certain locations	sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust	determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses • Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species • Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	• Lower West Unit	pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Lone Mesa Allotment

Proposed Action is for the addition of 20 cow/calf units with current permitted dates, resulting in an increase in 125 AUMs for a total of 558 AUMs. Operate between the earliest on-date of May 21 and the latest off-date of October 10 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Use would be managed at 558 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 90 cattle 5/21-10/10 (Stocking Rate: 7.2 Acres/AUM- Moderate). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options
Concern			Lone Mesa Allotment			(not necessarily in order of
						priority for implementation)
Certain riparian areas are improving but still Functioning At Risk	Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	Headwaters/first order streams and possibly second order streams will continue to erode as they move towards equilibrium/ stabilization. While this happens, vegetation will have a difficult time establishing but stream banks may start to lay back becoming less severely cut. Some streams may stabilize with an increase in vegetation cover. By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate	Continue livestock management as currently operated, meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" Construct two new ponds in the Thomas Mountain pasture	Hunt Creek Unit Thomas Mountain Unit	 Monitor riparian stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions continue to move conditions towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or a change in action 	No adaptive management options since moving towards PFC
		to site potential				
Certain	Maintain	The following	Maintain existing	Hunt Creek Unit	Checks of all	If allowable use standards cannot
Pinyon-	sufficient residual	characteristics would	vegetation treatments		pastures to ensure	be achieved at key sites and/or
juniper and	cover in the form	be present by 2030:	that promote improved		compliance with	livestock distribution is less than
sagebrush	of plants and	At least 50% understory	ground cover and		AOI	desired 2 out of 3 years or long-
shrublands	litter to reduce	cover includes a	increased native		 Monitor stubble 	term trend shows insufficient

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Lone Mesa Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
improving but still lack litter, crusts, and plant mat-forming vegetation to prevent continuous overland water flows	bare ground	combination of grasses, tree litter, biological crust Common species include Indian ricegrass, mutton grass, Western wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, blue grama, low muhly, needle-and-thread, Gambel oak, squaw apple, serviceberry, Wyoming big sage Where shortgrasses exist they form continuous sod over 80% of area Where midgrasses or bunchgrasses exist they are well formed with tall seed stalks and bunches grow close together No active pedestaling or rills is present Overland water flow is not connected Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern Litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement Crusts are well developed where it occurs. Crusts are developed enough to	desirable plant species Continue livestock management as currently operated meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in uplands Since currently showing improvement, resting Hunt Creek pasture which is the first pasture used every spring, involves either lighter use 1 out of 3 years or using a different part of the pasture first every year		height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	movement toward desired conditions, then: • Totally rest the Hunt Creek pasture 1 out of 3 years

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Lone Mesa Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
		hold soil and are an important component of ground cover				
Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	 By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust 	Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	Hunt Creek Unit	Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: No adaptive management options since moving towards desired conditions

Long Park Allotment

Proposed Action is for a reduction in livestock number from 450 to 300 with no change in current permitted dates. This would result in a reduction of 202 AUMs. This is not a reduction in Actual Use (what has been run currently). Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 25 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 1,914 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 300 cattle 6/1-10/25 (Stocking Rate: 5.5 Acres/AUM- High). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Certain riparian areas improving but still Functioning At Risk	Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	 By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential 	Continue livestock management as currently operated, meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6"	Narraguinnep Canyon (Middle and Narraguinnep units)	Monitor riparian stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions continue to move conditions towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or change in action is needed	No adaptive management options since moving towards PFC
Certain swales have downcut but are stabilized.	 Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) 	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: Swales saturated at or near the surface in	 Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas Continue livestock management as 	Long Park (Lake Unit)Swales in all pastures	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble	No adaptive management options since moving towards desired conditions

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of
Concern			zong r and			priority for implementation)
Species composition is lacking but banks are beginning to vegetate	or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	relatively frequent events Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding	currently operated meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in uplands		height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	
Certain	Maintain	The following	Maintain existing	Ormiston Point	Monitor stubble	If allowable use standards cannot
mountain	sufficient residual	characteristics would	vegetation treatments	Unit	height (by	be achieved at key sites and/or
shrublands	cover in the form	be present by 2030:	that promote improved	Lake Unit	permittee as	livestock distribution is less than
and	of plants and	• 50-70% vegetation	ground cover and		checked by USFS)	desired 2 out of 3 years or long-
sagebrush	litter to reduce	basal cover present of	increased native		• Every 10+/- years,	term trend shows insufficient
shrublands	bare ground and	which 50-70% is grass;	desirable plant species		conduct long-term	movement toward desired
have bare	promote native	5-10% is forbs; 20-30%	Continue livestock		trend monitoring	conditions, then:
ground, poor	bunchgrasses	is shrubs; and 5-10% is	management as		to determine if	Totally rest the Ormiston
species		trees	currently operated		planned actions	pasture 1 out of 3 years

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
diversity and poor age class diversity		Less than 10% bare ground Up to 20% litter, 1-2" deep Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected; litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	meeting Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in uplands Divide Ormiston Point (new fence construction) into two pastures once water sources are secured in both Rotate divided Ormiston pasture as entry pasture each year Rest Orminston Point one out of three years until fence is completed		are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	
Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust	Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	Ormiston Point Unit	Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Long Park	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
						days until specified levels are reached Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Mair Allotment

Proposed Action is for a reduction in permitted numbers from 650 to 550 with no change in the current permitted dates. This would result in a reduction of 659 permitted AUMs. This is not a reduction in Actual Use (what has been run currently). Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 3,627 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 550 cattle from 6/1-10/30 (Stocking Rate: 7.5 Acres/AUM- Moderate). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Poor conditions of certain springs, seeps, and riparian areas	Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas)	 By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100' from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential 	 Inventory water source locations and conditions Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods Remove one pond per drainage where livestock continually trail back and forth between ponds 	Fader Spring/East Branch Pine Arroyo (Big Water Unit) Cottonwood Spring/head- waters of Cottonwood Draw (Wolf Den Unit) Chicken Aspen Creek (Wild Bill Unit) Glade Point Reservoir , Little Bill, and Wild Bill #6 reservoirs (Wild Bill Unit) All water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetland	 Spot checks of permittee improvement maintenance Monitor riparian stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed 	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
• Certain swales have	 Maintain water sources at 	The following characteristics would	 Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in 	Big Water UnitOther wet	 Monitor stubble height (by 	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
poor plant species composition with little riparian vegetation and in some locations bare banks	Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	be present by 2030: Swales saturated at or near the surface in relatively frequent events Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding	riparian areas Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used Build in early season rest or full rest in Big Water pasture Build gap fences between Big Water and Wolf Den pastures Plan rotations to avoid cows return to Big Water pasture	meadows	permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if an adaptive change is needed	livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
Certain mountain shrublands lack litter, crusts, and	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: 50-70% vegetation basal cover present of	Change utilization guidelines so spring use not to exceed 40% and fall use not to exceed 30% or 4 inches stubble height	Parklands in Pole Canyon Unit	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long- term trend shows insufficient

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
plant mat- forming vegetation to prevent continuous overland water flows	ground, promote bunchgrasses and break up continuous overland flow patterns	which 50-70% is grass; 5-10% is forbs; 20-30% is shrubs; and 5-10% is trees • Less than 10% bare ground • Up to 20% litter, 1-2" deep • Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected; litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	whichever occurs first Continue to rotate Wolf Den and Pole Canyon as spring entry pastures Use Big Water Pasture like Glade pasture, light use early/heavy use fall Use minerals as well as salt to better distribute livestock Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species		height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	movement toward desired conditions, then: Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Adjust on date from 6/1 to 6/10 • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
 Certain mountain grassland parks 	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: There is a defined	Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria.	Pole Canyon UnitBig Water Unit	Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Mair Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
display a lack native bunchgrass, have poor species composition and have a high percentage of bare ground	to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses • Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation	increase in species that include Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, timber oatgrass, Parry's oatgrass, native brome species, and sand dropseed If small isolated populations of nonnative invasive species are present, they are declining Bare ground is less than 10% Litter makes up at least 30-50% 40-60% vegetation basal cover; bunchgrass seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are moderate to highly developed and closely spaced Show a defined increase in native bunchgrass clumps	When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution Continue to rotate first pasture every spring		Monitor upland stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust	 Manage livestock to allow for increased ground cover and native bunchgrasses Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of 	Pole Canyon Unit	Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce

Resource	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options
Concern			Mair Allotment			(not necessarily in order of
						priority for implementation)
			suitable acres not being			days until specified levels are
		•	used, while other areas			reached
			are exceeding allowable			 Implement option above, but
			use, time in pastures will			reduce a combination of
			be reduced to match the			numbers and season
			number of suitable acres			 Rest the pasture one out of
			being used			every 3 years
			Maintain existing			 Reduce numbers and/or
			vegetation treatments			season in the <i>allotment</i> by
			that promote improved			10%. In subsequent years, if
			ground cover and			allowable use levels are
			increased native desirable			exceeded, continue to reduce
			plant species			days until specified levels are
			Continually perform weed			reached
			inventory, treatment and			
			monitoring			

Sagehen Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current use. Sagehen Allotment would not be operated under a Term Grazing Permit. The Sagehen Allotment boundary would be adjusted to accommodate use by Calf permittee. Otherwise all portions of the allotment except for Sagehen parkland, below McPhee Dam, and administrative site use, would be closed to livestock grazing. Those areas remaining open would allow livestock trailing to continue, administrative use by USFS stock, as well as periodic grazing for vegetation management purposes (i.e. plant seed, remove litter, reduce noxious weeds, etc.). The primary function of the Sagehen Allotment is for wildlife habitat and archeological resource protection.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objective	Proposed Actions Sage Hen Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Certain brome dominated parks which in this case is more dominated by seeded wheatgrass es, lack species diversity and native vegetation	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses	By 2025 bare ground is less than 10% in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected Litter or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species	Sagehen Park	Monitor vegetation treatments for desired results	No adaptive management options
Increase and spread of invasive species in certain locations	Maintain sufficient residual groundcover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, increase plant density and reduce weedy species establishment	 By 2025 decrease populations of invasive species so that populations are small and able to be eradicated At least 50% understory cover is present and includes a combination of grasses, tree litter, and biological crust 	Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	Saghen Park Below McPhee Dam Areas surrounding reservoir and its tributaries	Continually perform weed inventory, treatment and monitoring	No adaptive management options

Salter Allotment

Proposed Action is for no change in current permitted dates, numbers or AUMs except as described below. Operate between the earliest on-date of June 1 and the latest off-date of October 30 (based on weather and resource conditions); utilize a mix of cattle (cow/calf, yearlings, bulls). Permitted use would be managed at 2,643 AUMs; Term Grazing Permit at time of decision would authorize 2 out of 3 years for 420 cattle 6/1-10/23 (2,643 AUM; Stocking Rate: 4.0 Acres/AUM- High) and 1 out of 3 years for 420 cattle 6/22-10/23 (2,260 AUM; Stocking Rate: 4.7 Acres/AUM- High). Operate under a rotation grazing system.

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Poor conditions of specific springs, seeps, reservoirs, and riparian areas	Maintain water sources at Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC (PFC is a methodology for assessing the physical functioning of riparian and wetland areas) Maintain wetlands to meet Army Corp designation of "regional Wetlands" Maintain waters to continue" High Quality Water" standard	By 2025 riparian obligate species cover at least 80% of streambank/ wetland not otherwise protected by rock or large woody debris By 2025 maintain at least 80% of potential ground cover within 100′ from the edges of all perennial streams, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet By 2030 in woody plant communities, riparian shrub cover would be at least 35% to include a variety of species and age classes appropriate to site potential	Inventory water source locations and conditions Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas: Early Season use: 3" Mid-season use: 4" Late season use: 4-6" Late fall/winter use: 6" Properly develop, maintain and protect water. This would include new water developments, closure of existing water developments, water-lotting water developments, hauling water or other methods	Drake Reservoir (Middle Unit) Cabin Reservoir (Salter Unit) Ferris Reservoir and Dry Lake (Salter Unit) All water bodies designated as High Quality Water and/or Regional Wetland	Spot checks of permittee improvement maintenance Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of stream sections, springs, seeps and other riparian areas to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives, if more in-depth monitoring is needed, or if a change in action is needed Monitor water quality and wetland condition if conditions start to	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: • Fence Cabin and/or Dry Lake reservoirs • Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached • Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season • Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years • Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
• Certain swales have	Maintain water sources at Properly	The following characteristics would	Map utilization and determine if portions	Salter Unit Upper Salter	deteriorate Checks of all pastures to ensure compliance	10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels cannot be met, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key
poor plant species composition with little riparian vegetation and in some locations bare banks	Functioning Condition (PFC) or moving towards PFC with increased water holding species such as sedges	be present by 2030: Swales saturated at or near the surface in relatively frequent events Diverse composition of riparian vegetation that includes water sedge, beaked sedge, common spikerush; minimal amount of forbs Continuous mat of riparian species providing adequate cover to protect soil surface System is vertically stable or if system was vertically unstable before, the riparian width is likely to be limited by the width of the incised channel; however, it is no longer downcutting, vegetation is stabilizing the bed and banks, previously bare areas are covered with a continuous mat of	of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used, while other areas are exceeding allowable use, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable acres being used • Meet Forest Plan criteria for stubble height in riparian areas	Unit • Lower Salter Unit	with AOI Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 5 years, spot check of swales to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change is needed	sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: Reduce allowable use criteria to 30% in swales or a 4 inch stubble height whichever comes first Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
Certain mountain	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the	riparian species, and headcuts are no longer actively eroding The following characteristics would	Willow Draw and Ferris pastures will be	All pastures Major trail(s)	Monitor stubble height (by permittee as	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key
mountain grassland parks lack native bunchgrass, have poor species composition and have a high percentage of bare ground	residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground, hold more soil moisture and increase native bunchgrasses Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any vegetation	characteristics would be present by 2030: There is a defined increase in species that include Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, timber oatgrass, Parry's oatgrass, native brome species, and sand dropseed If small isolated populations of nonnative invasive species are present, they are declining Bare ground is less than 10% Litter makes up at least 30-50% 40-60% vegetation basal cover; bunchgrass seed stalks are 20-30" high. Clumps are moderate to highly developed and closely spaced Live bunchgrass clumps are present and have the highest relative dominance and density of any	 Ferris pastures will be completely rested 1 out of 3 years Waterlot Horse tooth reservoir to post-pone cattle entry into that portion of Ferris pasture Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution Improve water sources in Ferris pasture (pond cleaning/diversion) Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three consecutive years of mapping shows substantial amounts of suitable acres not being used occurs, while other areas are exceeding allowable use criteria, time in pastures will be reduced to match the number of suitable 	Major trail(s) between Ferris and Cabin reservoirs	 (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if an adaptive change in action is needed 	sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: Reduce allowable use criteria Within the specific pasture, reduce number of days initially by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached Implement option above, but reduce a combination of numbers and season Rest the pasture one out of every 3 years Reduce numbers and/or season in the allotment by 10%. In subsequent years, if allowable use levels are exceeded, continue to reduce days until specified levels are reached
		vegetation • Show a defined	acres being used • Prevent excessive			

Resource Concern	Desired Condition	Objectives	Proposed Actions Salter Allotment	Key Sites	Monitoring	Adaptive Mgmt. Options (not necessarily in order of priority for implementation)
		increase in native bunchgrass clumps	trailing, particularly between water sources			
Certain mountain shrublands and sagebrush shrublands have bare ground, poor species diversity and poor age class diversity	Maintain sufficient residual cover in the form of plants and litter to reduce bare ground and promote native bunchgrasses	The following characteristics would be present by 2030: 50-70% vegetation basal cover present of which 50-70% is grass; 5-10% is forbs; 20-30% is shrubs; and 5-10% is trees Less than 10% bare ground Up to 20% litter, 1-2" deep Bare ground is in a discontinuous pattern so that water flow patterns are not connected; litter, crust, or vegetation is well distributed and adequate to capture water and prevent soil movement in most places	Maintain existing vegetation treatments that promote improved ground cover and increased native desirable plant species Willow Draw and Ferris pastures will be completely rested 1 out of 3 years Waterlot Horse tooth reservoir to post-pone cattle entry into that portion of Ferris pasture Haul water, provide mineral supplements for better distribution Improve water sources in Ferris pasture Map utilization for 3 years to refine capacity and/or determine if distribution can be improved Map utilization and determine if portions of the pasture are exceeding allowable use criteria. When two out of three	Ferris Unit Willow Draw Unit	Monitor stubble height (by permittee as checked by USFS) Every 10+/- years, conduct long-term trend monitoring to determine if planned actions are effective in meeting or moving towards defined objectives or if a change in action is needed	If allowable use standards cannot be achieved at key sites and/or livestock distribution is less than desired 2 out of 3 years or long-term trend shows insufficient movement toward desired conditions, then: Reduce percent allowable utilization in the Ferris and Willow pastures the 2 out of 3 years they are grazed

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			consecutive years of			
			mapping shows			
			substantial amounts			
			of suitable acres not			
			being used, while			
			other areas are			
			exceeding allowable			
			use, time in pastures			
			will be reduced to			
			match the number of			
			suitable acres being			
			used			